



Personality Characteristics and School Students

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Abstract

Present study focus on personality characteristics of male and female school students. **Objective of the study:** To find out the gender and area of living wise difference personality characteristics openness to experience, conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness and Neuroticism. **Methodology:** The samples included in this study were 160 students from Marathwada region Maharashtra state of India. Simple random sampling method is use in this study. In this study two independent variable gender and area of living are included. That's way 2x2 factorial design is use in this study. The present study NEO-P-R inventory developed by Paul Costa and Robert McCrae's is use. **Conclusion:** There is a significant difference between Male and female school students on their personality characteristics extraversion, openness to experience and agreeableness. There is a no significant difference between male and female school students on personality characteristics neuroticism and conscientiousness. There is a significant difference between rural and urban school students in different living area on their personality characteristics openness to experience and agreeableness. There is a not significant difference between rural and urban school students in different living area on their personality characteristics neuroticism, extraversion and conscientiousness.

Keywords: Personality and School students

Introduction:

Almost every day we describe and assess the personalities of the people around us. Whether we realize it or not, these daily musings on how and why people behave as they do are similar to what personality psychologists do. While our informal assessments of personality tend to focus more on individuals, personality psychologists instead use conceptions of personality that can apply to everyone. In psychology, personality is a collection of emotion, thought, and behavior patterns unique to person. There are several theoretical perspectives on personality in psychology, which involve different ideas about the relationship between personality and other psychological constructs, as well as different theories about the way personality develops. Personality can be defined as consistent behavior patterns and intrapersonal processes originating within the individual. Several aspects of this simple definition need elaboration. Notice that there are two parts to it. The first part is concerned with consistent patterns of behavior. Personality researchers often refer to these as individual differences. The important point here is that personality is consistent. We can identify these consistent behavior patterns across time and across situations. The big five personality traits are five broad factors or dimensions of personality discovered through empirical research. Investigators have recognized that various factor models are quite similar in structure and meaning. The traits that make up the Big five structure are openness, conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness and Neuroticism. Openness: Appreciation for art, emotion, adventure, unusual ideas, imagination, curiosity and variety of experience. Conscientiousness: A tendency to show self-discipline, act dutifully and aim for achievement planned rather than spontaneous behavior. Extraversion: Energy, positive emotions, urgency, and the tendency to seek stimulation and the company of others. Agreeableness: A tendency to be compassionate and cooperative rather than suspicious and antagonistic towards others. Neuroticism: A tendency to experience unpleasant emotions easily, such as anger, anxiety, depression or vulnerability. These trait clusters are statistical aggregates. Exceptions may exist on individual's personality profile. On average people who register high in openness are intellectually curious, open to emotion, interested in art and willing to try new things. A particular individual, however may have a high overall openness score and to be interested in learning and exploring new cultures. Yet he might not be interested in art or poetry.

Situational influences also exist, as even extraverts may occasionally need time away from people.

Objectives of the study:-

1. To study the following personality characteristics of male and female school students.
 - Neuroticism
 - Extraversion
 - Openness to experience
 - Agreeableness
 - Conscientiousness
2. To study the following personality characteristics of living in rural and urban areas school students.
 - Neuroticism
 - Extraversion
 - Openness to experience
 - Agreeableness
 - Conscientiousness

Hypotheses:-

1. There will be a significant difference between Male and female school students in different living area on their personality characteristics in following dimensions-
 - Neuroticism
 - Extraversion
 - Openness to experience
 - Agreeableness
 - Conscientiousness
2. There will be a significant difference between rural and urban school students in different living area on their personality characteristics in following dimensions-

1. Neuroticism
2. Extraversion
3. Openness to experience
4. Agreeableness
5. Conscientiousness

3. There will be a significant interaction effect of independent variable gender and area of living on following personality characteristics.

1. Neuroticism
2. Extraversion
3. Openness to experience
4. Agreeableness
5. Conscientiousness

Sample:-

The samples included in this study were 160 students from Marathwada region Maharashtra state of India. While selecting the sample 160 students is boys school students (among them 80 students were rural and 80 students were urban) and 160 students is girls school students (among them 80 students were rural area and 80 students were urban area). Age range of students is 12 to 18 years. Simple random sampling method is use.

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Living Area	Rural	40	40	80
	Urban	40	40	80
	Total	80	80	N = 160

Variables:-**Independent Variable:-**

A) Gender: Male and Female

B) Area of living: Rural and Urban

Dependent Variable:-**A) Personality characteristics**

1. Neuroticism
2. Extraversion
3. Openness to experience
4. Agreeableness
5. Conscientiousness

Research Design:

2x2 Factorial Design is use.

		Gender (A)	
		Boys (A1)	Girls (A2)
Area of Living (B)	Rural (B1)	A1B1	A2B1
	Urban (B2)	A1B2	A2B2

Tools:-**NEO-P-R**

The present inventory NEO-P-R developed by Paul Costa and Robert McCrae's. The present inventory contains 60 statements. Each dimension contains 12 items. Each item is provided with

five alternatives i.e., 1) Strongly Disagree (SD), 2) Disagree (D), 3) Neutral (N), 4) Agree (A), and 5) Strongly Agree (SA). Facet scales show internal reliabilities ranging from 0.58 to 0.82. Test-retest reliabilities are all above 0.75. Validity coefficient of this inventory is also very high. The NEO-PI-R has applications in occupational assessment for selection and development, vocational guidance counseling and research.

Statistical analysis:

The mean and standard deviation for gender and area of living on personality characteristics were analyzed. Looking to the objectives of the present investigation analysis of collected data were done by employed 2X2 ANOVA in order to study the effect of various independent variables namely gender and area of living on personality characteristics.

Table No. 4.1

Significant level (f ratio) on personality factor of male and female school students

Personality Factor	Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Neuroticism	Gender	180.63	1	180.63	1.31	NS
Extraversion	Gender	739.51	1	739.51	10.84	0.01
Openness to experience	Gender	257.56	1	257.56	6.20	0.01
Agreeableness	Gender	250.00	1	250.00	4.52	0.05
Conscientiousness	Gender	75.62	1	75.62	2.39	NS

Hypothesis No. 1, there will be a significant difference between male and female school students in different living area on their personality characteristics in following dimensions-

1. Neuroticism
2. Extraversion
3. Openness to experience
4. Agreeableness
5. Conscientiousness

Results indicate that the gender wise difference of the personality characteristics i.e. neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness and conscientiousness. F ratio for independent variable gender on neuroticism is $F = 1.31$ ($df = 1$ and $156 < 0.05$) which is not significant. The result revealed that there is no significant difference of neuroticism among male and female school students. Results indicate that the gender wise difference of the second personality characteristics extraversion. F ratio for independent variable gender on extraversion is $F = 10.84$ ($df = 1$ and $156 > 0.01$) which is significant at the 0.01 level. The result revealed that there is significant difference of extraversion among male and female school students. Results indicate that the gender wise difference of the third personality characteristics openness to experience. F ratio for independent variable gender on openness to experience is $F = 6.20$ ($df = 1$ and $156 > 0.01$) which is significant at the 0.01 level. The result revealed that there is significant difference of openness to experience among male and female school students. Results indicate that the gender wise difference of the fourth personality characteristics agreeableness. F ratio for independent variable gender on agreeableness is $F = 4.52$ ($df = 1$ and $156 < 0.05$) which is significant at the 0.05 level. The result revealed that there is significant difference of agreeableness among girls and boys school students. Results indicate that the gender wise difference of the fifth personality characteristics conscientiousness. F ratio for independent variable gender on conscientiousness is $F = 2.39$ ($df = 1$ and $156 > 0.05$) which is no significant at the 0.01 level. The result revealed that there is no significant difference of conscientiousness among girls and boys school students.

Table No. 2**Significant level (f ratio) on personality factor of rural and Urban school students**

Personality Factor	Source	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Neuroticism	Area of Living	30.63	1	30.63	0.22	NS
Extraversion	Area of Living	86.99	1	86.99	1.23	NS
Openness to experience	Area of Living	514.79	1	514.79	12.38	0.01
Agreeableness	Area of Living	152.22	1	152.22	6.20	0.01
Conscientiousness	Area of Living	1.22	1	1.22	0.04	NS

Hypothesis No. 2, there will be a significant difference between rural and urban school students in different living area on their personality characteristics in following dimensions-

1. Neuroticism
2. Extraversion
3. Openness to experience
4. Agreeableness
5. Conscientiousness

Results indicate that the area of living wise difference of the personality characteristics i.e. neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness and conscientiousness. F ratio for independent variable area of living on neuroticism is $F = 0.22$ ($df = 1$ and $156 < 0.05$) which is not significant. The result revealed that there is no significant difference of neuroticism among rural and urban school students.

F ratio for independent variable area of living on extraversion is $F = 1.23$ ($df = 1$ and $156 < 0.05$) which is no significant at 0.05 level. The result revealed that there is no significant difference of extraversion among rural and urban school students. F ratio for independent variable area of living on openness to experience is $F = 12.38$ ($df = 1$ and $156 > 0.05$) which not significant both the level. The result revealed that there is significant difference of openness to experience among rural and urban school students. F ratio for independent variable area of living on agreeableness is $F = 6.20$ ($df = 1$ and $156 > 0.01$) which is significant both the level. The result revealed that there is significant difference of agreeableness among rural and urban school students. F ratio for independent variable area of living on conscientiousness is $F = 0.04$ ($df = 1$ and $156 < 0.05$) which is not significant both the level. The result revealed that there is no significant difference of conscientiousness among rural and urban school students.

Table No. 3

Significant level (f ratio) on personality factor of interaction effect of gender and area of living

Personality Factor	Type Sum Squares	III of	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Neuroticism	36.10		1	36.10	0.26	NS
Extraversion	48.42		1	48.42	0.69	NS
Openness to experience	131.91		1	113.91	2.74	NS
Agreeableness	84.10		1	84.10	1.92	NS
Conscientious ness	67.60		1	67.60	2.13	NS

Hypothesis No. 3, there will be a significant interaction effect of independent variable gender and area of living on following personality characteristics.

1. Neuroticism
2. Extraversion
3. Openness to experience
4. Agreeableness
5. Conscientiousness

The result of the interaction effect of independent variables such as Gender and area of living on personality characteristics neuroticism, extraversion, and openness to experience, agreeableness and conscientiousness F value is found not significant at either level. Thus Gender and area of living has no separate influence on personality characteristics of male and female school students living in rural and urban areas.

Conclusions:

There is a significant difference between Male and female school students on their personality characteristics extraversion, openness to experience and agreeableness. There is a no significant difference between male and female school students on personality characteristics neuroticism and conscientiousness. There is a significant difference between rural and urban school students in different living area on their personality characteristics openness to experience and agreeableness. There is a not significant difference between rural and urban school students in different living area on their personality characteristics neuroticism, extraversion and conscientiousness. There is a not significant interaction effect of independent variable gender and area of living on their personality characteristics neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience and agreeableness and conscientiousness.

Studies should be conducted in this area by controlling age and Socio Economic Status of the respondents. Further research should be focused on the other age groups such as school students, college students and adults. Further researches also need to be conducted on different cultures from different areas.

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